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Forty-ninth session
Item 71 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 19 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the letter dated 22 August 1994 addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations (A/49/332-S/1994/986) and, upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rejects as absolutely unfounded the charges of its alleged intention to annex the "occupied parts of the Republic of Croatia".

As to the allegation of the representative of Croatia that "the Belgrade authorities" are "determined to establish a 'Greater Serbia'", it should be recalled that the size of the Republic of Serbia, as a constituent unit of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a State with the longest international personality in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is very well known. The flag of Greater Serbia, so readily waved by Croatian representatives in the absence of substantive arguments, is solely designed to sustain the allegation about the threat from Serbia at a time when Serbia and the entire Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are making decisive contributions to the peace process, which are obviously very much at variance with the preconceptions and wishes of Croatian representatives.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has repeatedly pointed out that it has no territorial claims against any country. This is stated loud and clear in the declaration of the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 27 April 1992, in which it is said that the Federal Republic of

* A/49/150.

Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against any of the republics of the former Yugoslavia, Croatia included.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has maintained from the very beginning that it has a legitimate right to protect the national rights of the Serb people, including the rights of a large part of it in former Yugoslav republics, including Croatia. To that effect, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate that the status of the Serb people must be resolved through negotiations based on full equality and self-determination, already recognized to all other peoples.

Consistent in its approach to this question, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has supported the Contact Group plan for the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in doing so, has rendered pointless the insinuations about its aspirations for territorial aggrandizement.

As to the territory of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, the Croatian reference to it as an "occupied territory" and its allegation that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia "continues to claim the existence of an illegal and self-proclaimed entity on Croatian territory" are unacceptable. The legitimate framework of the Republic of Serbian Krajina was established by the Vance Plan in December 1991, a formally agreed and signed international agreement, according to which the question of the final status of the Serb people in this territory is to be determined in a peaceful way and through negotiations on equal terms, without prejudice to the final solution. Insistence by Croatian representatives on formulations contrary to the Vance Plan and Security Council resolutions is designed to provide a justification to their threats that these areas will be "liberated" by all means, including use of force. The allegations contained in the letter of the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations that "the Belgrade authorities" intend "to annex the occupied parts of the Republic of Croatia" are a function of this very same goal.

The Republic of Serbian Krajina cannot therefore be considered an illegal entity, while in seeking a final solution for its status, the Serb people must be considered a constituent people on equal footing with the Croatian people.

Bearing that in mind, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will accept any solution for the status of the Republic of Serbian Krajina that will be reached in a dialogue between its legitimate organs and the Croatian authorities on a footing of equality.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 71 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the letter dated 14 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to you (A/49/383-S/1994/1052), upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strongly rejects the absurd allegations contained in the above-mentioned letter. Such blatant fabrications are aimed solely at discrediting the constructive role and contribution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the peaceful solution of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, which are widely acknowledged by the international community.

In doing so, Croatia's authorities continue with the policy of pursuing a campaign of slander and falsehoods against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that may satisfy certain internal political interests but cannot in any contribute to an overall peaceful settlement.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the Republic of Croatia to honour its expressed readiness to normalize its relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which, for its part, is investing great efforts towards that end.

* A/49/150.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 71 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Item 34 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as representative of the Presidency of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration by the European Union on Haiti issued on 19 September 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Statement on Haiti made on 19 September 1994 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the fact that the illegal military rulers in Haiti, after stubbornly refusing for a long time to comply with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement, have finally been induced to declare their readiness to step down by 15 October 1994 at the latest, and that thus military confrontation and bloodshed could be avoided at the last moment. The European Union expects the illegal military rulers this time to keep strictly to their word so that military enforcement can also be avoided in the future.

The European Union hopes that the constitutional Government under freely elected President Aristide will be able to resume its lawful functions in the country without delay. It supports the multinational force in its policy of creating secure and stable conditions that will permit the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) to begin its programme of assistance immediately. The European Union is ready to support the new Government of concord to be appointed by President Aristide in its struggle for national reconciliation, and in particular in the organization of the next parliamentary elections, which will allow the Haitian people to express its free will.

The European Union hopes that these actions will promote an environment of stability, respect for law and reconciliation, as well as help to solve the problem of Haitian migrants currently affecting the region. The European Union reiterates its willingness to participate in the reconstruction of Haiti and to do everything in its power to support emergency aid programmes for the suffering population. Some States members have already announced their participation in the international police monitoring team and humanitarian efforts intended further to normalize democracy and the rule of law and to alleviate the situation of the Haitian people.

Norway, Austria and Finland as acceding States associate themselves with the present statement.

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Items 38, 39, 40, 50, 53, 71 and
91 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF
AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session, held at the headquarters of its Secretariat at Riyadh on Saturday, 17 September 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 39, 40, 50, 53, 71 and 91 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaafar M. ALLAGANI
Permanent Representative

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Final communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session on 17 September 1994

The Ministerial Council held its fifty-second ordinary session on Saturday, 17 September 1994, at the headquarters of its Secretariat at Riyadh, under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the current session of the Ministerial Council, in the presence of the following:

His Excellency Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahayan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain;

His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdulla, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar;

His Excellency Mr. Abd al-Aziz Dakhil al-Dakhil, Minister of State for Ministerial Council Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

The Ministerial Council discussed new developments on the regional scene in the light of the fact that the Iraqi regime is following a policy of procrastination, selective dealing with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait and failure to implement the essential obligations imposed by those resolutions, particularly the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), which defines the cease-fire terms. The Council condemns the Iraqi regime for its attempt to disengage itself from its interrelated obligations and reaffirms that respect for the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait and its international boundaries and the release of all prisoners and detainees constitute the core of the obligations laid down. The Ministerial Council also condemns the Iraqi regime's attempts to fragment that resolution and to exploit article 22 thereof for the purpose of having the sanctions imposed on it lifted, to the exclusion of compliance with the other basic obligations provided for in other sections of resolution 687 (1991).

The Ministerial Council calls on the international community to oppose the Iraqi regime's attempts to circumvent the resolutions of international legitimacy and commends in this connection the fact that, in September 1994, the Security Council decided to maintain the sanctions against the Iraqi regime until such time as it has implemented all the resolutions of international legitimacy and all the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), particularly those relating to respect for the sovereignty of Kuwait and documented recognition of the international boundaries between Kuwait and Iraq, in accordance with resolution 833 (1993) and on the basis of the promulgation of legislation by the

Iraqi Revolution Command Council and the Iraqi National Assembly, to be published in the Iraqi Official Gazette and documented and deposited with the United Nations; the release of imprisoned and detained Kuwaitis and third-country nationals; prompt payment of compensation; and renunciation of terrorism. It expresses appreciation in this connection to the States members of the Security Council for their decisive stand in calling for the implementation of all Security Council resolutions.

The Ministerial Council reaffirms its wholehearted desire for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and its sympathy with the fraternal Iraqi people in its ordeal and suffering, for which the Iraqi regime bears full responsibility because of its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which deal with Iraq's needs of foodstuffs and medicine.

The Council reviewed new developments in relations between the Gulf Cooperation Council States and the Islamic Republic of Iran and affirmed the position of the Council States calling for the safeguarding of the security and stability of the region and the establishment of natural neighbourly relations based on mutual respect, non-intervention in internal affairs and the renunciation of the use or threat of force and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Proceeding from these principles, the Council States have on many occasions appealed to Iran to respond to the invitation of the United Arab Emirates to resolve the question of Iranian occupation of the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, belonging to the United Arab Emirates, by peaceful means and through serious bilateral negotiations.

The Ministerial Council appreciates the efforts made by the United Arab Emirates to settle this dispute bilaterally, and, since Iran has expressed no serious wish to discuss the termination of its occupation of the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, the Council invites Iran to accept referral of this dispute to the International Court of Justice as the international instance competent to settle disputes between States.

The Ministerial Council studied new developments in the peace process in the Middle East. It noted with satisfaction the tangible progress achieved on the Palestinian-Israeli track and the major steps being taken by the two sides within the framework of the early transfer of responsibilities to the Palestinian civilian Authority and the expansion of Palestinian self-government. It invites the international community and the co-sponsors of the Conference, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, to put pressure on Israel to desist from placing obstacles in the way of the Authority's exercise of its functions. The Council welcomes the progress made on the Jordanian-Israeli track. It expresses its deep concern that no tangible progress has been made in the talks on the Syrian-Israeli track and the Lebanese-Israeli track owing to Israel's obduracy and refusal to apply the principles agreed on at the Madrid Peace Conference and the principle of land for peace. The Council affirms that the essence of the peace process is the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace on all tracks.

The Ministerial Council reaffirms its full support for the peace process on all tracks with a view to arrival at a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace, the achievement of full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the restoration to the Palestinian people of its legitimate rights and the establishment of its independent State, with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Ministerial Council calls on the international community, in particular the Security Council and the co-sponsors of the peace process, to persuade Israel not to change the status of Jerusalem with its 1967 boundaries, to comply with the resolutions of international legitimacy concerning Jerusalem and with the imperative requirement not to make any changes in its demographic characteristics during the transitional stage that might prejudice the outcome of talks on its permanent status.

The Council expresses its deep concern that Israel is continuing its attacks on the sovereignty of Lebanon and its displacement of the population of Lebanese villages, in clear violation of international instruments and in a manner incompatible with the peace process in the Middle East. The Council condemns Israel for the commission of these acts of aggression and calls on the Security Council and the co-sponsors of the Peace Conference to take all possible action to halt these acts of aggression against civilians in Lebanon and to put pressure on Israel to implement resolution 425 (1978) so as to achieve an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese south.

The Council is following with concern the developments in the situation in fraternal Somalia and expresses its hope for the achievement of a national reconciliation that preserves the unity and independence of Somalia. The Ministerial Council has reviewed developments in the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the light of Serbia's rejection of the peace plan approved by the five-Power Contact Group. The Council expresses its deep concern that the Serbian forces continue to defy the international community and to commit violations of the United Nations Charter and international law by persisting in the commission of acts of ethnic cleansing and genocide against the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina, attacks on United Nations personnel and obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the population of Bosnia.

The Council condemns the heinous Serbian aggression and affirms that the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must not, in any circumstance, be made the subject of bargaining and that Sarajevo is its united and indivisible capital. The Ministerial Council renews its call to the Security Council to prevent the rewarding of aggression, to declare the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole a safe area, to deploy international forces along Bosnia and Herzegovina's borders with Serbia and Montenegro with the aim of halting the influx of military aid, to enable the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and, to that end, to lift the arms embargo imposed on it.

In this connection, the Ministerial Council commends the positive and constructive stand taken by the United States of America on the lifting of the arms embargo imposed on the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council also expresses its full support for the request of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate in the meetings and activities of the five-Power Contact Group.

The Ministerial Council expresses its deep concern at the continuation of acts of violence and fighting in Afghanistan and appeals to all factions of the Afghan Jihad to place the interest of the Afghan people above all other considerations, halt the fighting and comply with the provisions of the Makkah Agreement.

The Council also reviewed the conclusions of the meetings of the ministerial and technical committees entrusted with the task of making proposals for the implementation of more of the provisions of the Unified Economic Agreement in the areas of uniform customs duties, the proposal of new activities and occupations that nationals of Council States may be permitted to engage in, an increase in the number of companies whose shares may be owned and traded by nationals of the Council States and improvement of the rules for engagement in wholesale trading. The Council hopes that the committees will conclude their discussions on these topics before the next session of the Supreme Council.